

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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AFTER INVESTIGATION.

The preface Miss Frances Blascoer, special investigator of conditions in Honolulu for working girls and women, gives to her official report, just published, should be taken by the promotion committee and circulated. When one of Miss Blascoer's ability to find out what is wrong in a community can write the following it indicates that we have a pretty nice place for working girls and for all other kinds of girls and people. She says, after some months of work:

"Workrooms are not overcrowded; the air and light are always good; there is no haphazard machinery; no processes dangerous to life and limb are unguarded; fines and penalties are unknown; shop girls work only eight hours a day, have an annual vacation with full pay for two weeks in most shops and of at least one week in all; clerks, stenographers and teachers may well feel that they have found here their earthly paradise both as regards hours and salaries.

"As in other tropical communities, the struggle for existence is not agonizing. Even on Kona days, throughout which all Honolulu wilts, night brings relief. The meanest tenement in Kakaako is swept by the cool trade winds that come down over the cloud-capped heights of Tantalus during the greater part of the year; and there is no dread of the coming of winter.

"Kamaainas say that the aloha of the spirits of departed Hawaiians—who were in life gentle, generous to a fault, loving flowers and music, but caring most of all for their island home—forever guards their former haunts and exhorts all evil.

"Honolulu itself tempts one: the Pacific Ocean at the waterfront, changing from emerald to purple and sapphire, with the violet glow over all which transfers itself at sunset to the slopes of the grey-green hills backing the city; and between, the bungalow and cottage dotted city itself, most of its squares built up solidly with tiny dwellings surrounded by scarlet and pink flowered hibiscus hedges and shaded by feathery-leaved algarobas, coconut and date palms and multi-colored flowering trees; with ferns and vines everywhere.

"One must look hard and often at the rectangular and unornamented tenement blocks which obtrude themselves indiscriminately from Kalihikai to Waikiki, before one remembers the law of supply and demand which is, alas, still in force although increasingly hard-pressed by public opinion, minimum wage-boards and the Industrial Workers of the World."

DRUNKS AND AUTOMOBILES.

The San Francisco Examiner sounds the right note when it advocates a law making a long prison term possible for anyone found driving an automobile while in a state of intoxication and prescribing the punishment meted out to murderers to any man who, while intoxicated, kills another with his automobile. In Honolulu, today, a drunken hack driver may be severely punished, while a drunken chauffeur not in the public service can not be interfered with until he has done something to make an arrest imperative. The police could under the law, of course, use a little discretion and arrest a drunken chauffeur under the general drunk and disorderly statute, thus going upon the prevention idea, but under present circumstances to suggest this would be asking altogether too much. The reward the officer would get, probably, would be abuse from some defending attorney and a reprimand from the bench for officiousness.

In discussing the matter, the Examiner says:

"Many automobile accidents are due to the driving of automobiles by men that are drunk. This is not always made clear, as the driver and his passengers are apt to be killed and no one tells what happens.

"Occasionally, however, men are found, arrested, and convicted, for driving automobiles, in crowded streets, when they are too drunk to take care of themselves, to say nothing of taking care of a car and protecting the public.

"In one case very recently it developed that there was no punishment of any kind for such an offense.

"Justice Steinert of New York City the other day declared the Callan Automobile Law of that State to be a joke on the public and a humbug on the people.

"He predicted that the day would soon come when a man convicted of driving an automobile while drunk would be sent to prison for not less than five years.

"The passing of such a law should not be delayed. The man who drives an automobile when he is drunk deliberately risks the lives of others.

"If he kills a human being while driving in such a condition he is guilty of murder and should be treated as any other murderer would be treated under the same circumstances.

"When he takes his seat, driving a car, and is drunk, he is recklessly risking human life, and he should go to jail for a number of years, whether he kills anybody or not, in order to remind him and others of the fact that human life has some value.

"We understand that a bill is to be introduced in the legislature of New York State making it dangerous for any man while drunk to be caught driving an automobile. The bill will undoubtedly pass promptly. Bills like it should be passed in every State where they are lacking."

PUBLICITY BRINGS THE TOURISTS.

H. P. Wood, secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, presented in The Advertiser yesterday morning a cogent argument which shows beyond cavil the value to the islands of the work performed by the promotion committee, justifying not only the financial aid necessary to its continuance, which has been given it in the past, but a large increase in appropriations for its use.

It appears that there is a movement on foot, backed by "little islanders," to cripple the work of the promotion committee by urging the abolition of the appropriations which it has received from the Territory and the City and County of Honolulu, for use in carrying on a world-wide campaign of publicity as regards the Hawaiian Islands.

In addition it is hinted that the greater business interests are considering the withdrawal of financial support because of the uncertainty as to the future of the sugar industry under a new national administration.

The opposition of the first named group is frivolous in that it is based solely on political and personal grounds, without a single interesting or valid reason to advance for the discontinuance of the work performed by the promotion committee. There is the cry of the ignorant, the misinformed, and of those who refuse to be informed.

If the other instance, assuming that the tariff on sugar will be removed, which is improbable to say the least, and that thereby the principal industry of the islands is dealt a severe blow, there is all the more reason that the only other asset of the islands should be developed to its fullest extent. Because the sugar industry has been the main dependence in the past is no reason why it should be the sole reliance for the future. It is time to dig up the buried talent and go after the tourists.

Secretary Wood shows that the tourist trade to the Territory for the current season from January 1 to April 1 will bring something like one million dollars into the islands with a net profit to the business and commercial interests of \$100,000 a month at least.

Los Angeles has no sugar or other great industry back of it. Its only asset is climate, but it has developed its one asset to such an extent that, according to the secretary of its chamber of commerce, that section of California has netted more than \$100,000,000 since the tourist season for this year opened there, with a prospect of making it \$150,000,000 for the three months.

The promotion committee through Secretary Wood has wrought much with the means at its command. Little cities and towns on the mainland are paying men salaries of \$2000 a year and upward for doing what the work which Secretary Wood does in the interest of the islands.

Taking it from a business standpoint, the publicity work performed by the promotion committee costs \$200,000 a year, and it brings in a profit of \$100,000 in three months.

The total cost is so small that contributions made toward this purpose would scarcely be noticed and yet it gives Hawaii two cards to play. If sugar suffers through the tariff, we have the tourists. If sugar continues to hold its place, we have the tourists too, and it's a safe bet either way.

EMPLOYMENT FOR PRISONERS.

With the coming session of the legislature scarcely a month away the time is ripe to suggest to prospective lawmakers that the question of employing the city and county prisoners on public works should be settled by legislative action.

While it is asserted that under the law persons found guilty of misdemeanors may not be sentenced to hard labor, yet it is probable that a way can be found to utilize the prisoners for the benefit of the community which supports them during confinement.

It might be possible to make their sentences so read that every day spent in labor on public improvements should count as two days spent not working. The prisoner could be sentenced with the understanding that he could cut his time of imprisonment in two by working instead of loafing. If this plan should prove impracticable, a small wage might be allowed the prisoner for each day he labored, the money to be paid either to the family of the man in prison, or, if a man without family, to him at the expiration of his sentence.

Employment of prisoners on roads and other public improvements would not keep free men out of work for the prisoners would be used only in work not provided for by appropriations sufficient to warrant the employment of free citizens.

If it should be possible to make the labor compulsory, such action would undoubtedly cut down the number of wilful vagrants and "wine bums" who are fed and lodged at the expense of taxpayers.

EFFICIENCY TO RULE
HAWAII ROAD WORKSystem Adopted for Preventing
Waste and for Carrying Out
Improvements.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILO, January 16.—The new county administration is gradually beginning to find itself, and the new routine will soon be working in full swing. Particular interest has been shown in road affairs, and there is every indication that the running of the road department will be improved considerably.

One of the first things which Road Supervisor Joe Vierra did was to overhaul the county tables.

"Joe was mad through and through when he saw the conditions there," said Chairman Ewaliko in describing the incident. "He found private vehicles occupying the wagon sheds, while the county's wagons stood outside, exposed to the elements. He had the private vehicles shunted out forthwith, and the county wagons were put in the sheds instead.

"Then he found a lot of old junk that the county had been accumulating from time to time. For instance, he found an automobile engine, which we have no earthly use for. It did not even fit the old county automobile. Up on some shelves he found a couple of automobile seats that were utterly useless. These were bought at auction by the county, but for what purpose I don't know.

"That kind of a thing will be done away with in the future. All the road department's buying for the north and south Hilo districts will be done through Road Clerk Pacheco, and he will also keep account of all material which is sold by the department. Furthermore, he will keep a set of books which will show just how much every piece of road work costs, showing what has been spent for labor, what has been spent for material and so forth. Then every quarter the figures will be tabulated in a statement which will show just what work has been done on each road, and how much it has cost. In that way the taxpayers will be able to see just where their money goes.

"We have also inaugurated a system of cantoniers which will look after the road from Paipai to Hilo. We will have four men permanently employed on that stretch. Each will have a certain number of miles in his charge, and it will be his duty to see to it that the piece of road in his charge is kept in repair. He will look after the ditches, fill chukholes, remove detached stones and on the whole patrol and look after it. We will have four men thus employed on the stretch mentioned.

"At the next meeting of the board I intend to introduce a resolution providing for the appointment of a county improvement committee, composed of citizens who take an interest in the improvement of Hilo. It will be composed of five members, whose duty it will be to report to every meeting of the board of supervisors, stating what improvement work is desired and recommending what should be done in that line. We want to work in harmony with the citizens, and can best do so when they will show an interest in our work. I am now looking into the matter of securing suitable members for such a committee."

CONSTITUTION'S
PRINCIPLES EXPLAINED

(From Monday Advertiser)

The following summary of the basic principles of the Constitution has been prepared by one of our judges, and will be useful to the many who are constantly coming before the courts for admission to citizenship. One reason, probably the main reason, why so many of us are without a ready knowledge of these principles, or indeed are even quite unfamiliar with them, is that the Constitution is not accessible in convenient form for study. It is difficult to obtain a copy printed by itself, or in size for the pocket, but it is usually necessary to buy an encyclopedia, a United States history, or a large volume of Federal Statutes or of local compiled laws, in order to have this important document, which every good citizen, or man who desires to obtain citizenship, should carry in his pocket and read on the street car or at every other opportunity until he knows the principles which he has undertaken to support.

The student for naturalization must be in possession of the Constitution under oath, that he is "attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States." He can not be attached to these principles unless he knows what they are, and any judge fails in his duty if he admits to citizenship a man who does not have a fair knowledge of them. This knowledge is of course, not knowledge of details, but to be able to get an understanding of the lower courts, the higher courts upon the broad, general, distinguishing features is balanced against the people.

of the Constitution. It is not reasonable to expect of the applicant a knowledge such as would qualify a law student for admission to the bar; he is not qualifying as a "constitutional lawyer" but as a citizen as well informed at least as an ordinary school boy of our intermediate school grades. The following are ventured as suggestions of what these general, basic principles are.

Chart for Government.

Our Constitution is, in the immortal phrase of one whose great work was not only to preserve it but to extend it and to save it from inconsistency, the chart for government "of the people, by the people, for the people."

We have, therefore, an organized government to which we are all subject and in which we all (or those of us on whom we have conferred the voting privilege) participate in choosing those officers who are to carry out its principles. It is a government in which equality is the prime factor—equality in respect to life, liberty, contracts, and property, each of which this Constitution takes the greatest pains to secure and protect. Thus, for instance, the government can not take away the property of any of us without paying a fair price for it; it can not put a man in prison except by certain procedure which shall insure, so far as human devices may reasonably insure, against injustice and oppression. By our government no title of nobility may be granted. And no bill of attainder may be passed by congress or by any State legislature, that is, no enactment charging a person with criminal misconduct, convicting him thereof, and condemning him to death, with forfeiture of his property. Nor can an act (or omission) which was not unlawful when done (or not done) be made criminal by statute, nor can the punishment for a past act be made greater than the law provided at the time of its commission. Such prohibited laws are called by the Constitution ex post facto laws. In other words, the people are entitled to govern their conduct of the day by the law as it is then written in the books.

The government under the Constitution is one of powers which the States have delegated, the States retaining all powers which are not so delegated and which are not set forth in that instrument.

Has Three Divisions.

Our government has three great divisions. First, the legislative, or law-making department, which is congress, made up of the house of representatives, chosen directly by the people, and the senate, chosen by the legislatures of the several States—that is, chosen indirectly by the people, for the people of each State choose the members of its legislature and these members, in turn, choose the two senators for that State. Second, the executive department, whose duty it is to see the laws are executed and enforced, consisting of the President and Vice-President, and those under the President. Third, the judiciary, or judicial department, consisting of the Supreme Court of the United States and such lower courts as congress may establish. The judges of these courts are all appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the senate. The business of this department is to expound the Constitution and the laws adopted pursuant to it—that is, to interpret and apply our laws, constitutional and statutory, incidentally passing upon the validity under the Constitution, of State and congressional legislation, all to the end that there may be that protection of life, liberty, contracts and property which the Constitution guarantees. An important part of our judicial system is trial by jury—i. e., such trial as, in its main features, provided under the common law of England when the Constitution was adopted; also of importance is the necessity of the action of a grand jury before a man shall be "held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime." Also, the accused of crime is protected against being twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; and is guaranteed a speedy trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district where the crime was committed, and notice of the nature and cause of the accusation; also, to be "confronted with the witnesses against him," and to have counsel for his defense and the aid of the government in getting witnesses to attend court in his behalf.

System of Checks.

Our American system of government is characterized by an elaborate system of "checks and balances." We have the three distinct departments above described, all independent in the main and yet all to a certain extent subject to each other; all being finally subject to the people. Thus, the President's veto power is a check against congress; and, then, a two-thirds vote of both houses of congress is a check against this veto power of the President. And the senate is balanced against the President in respect to all appointments in office and all treaties with foreign governments. Against the President's power of appointment of judges, the house of representatives has the power to bring impeachment proceedings, i. e., the removal of judges for misconduct; and the senate, to try the charges of such misconduct. Also, the senate acts a check upon the legislative and executive departments, and the house acts a check upon the legislative and executive departments, and the senate, the higher courts upon the lower courts. The house of representatives is balanced against the senate.

and vice versa, for in all legislation one can not act without the other. The legislatures of the States, by their several elections, are a check upon the senate, and the people, in their biennial elections, hold a check upon the house of representatives.

In the summarization of Mr. James Bryce, the British ambassador at Washington, who happens to be the highest authority on our American government: "The administrative [i. e., executive], legislative, and judicial functions for which the Federal Constitution provides are those relative to matters which must be deemed common to the whole nation, either because all the parts of the nation are alike interested in them, or because it is only by the nation as a whole that they can be satisfactorily undertaken. The chief of these common or national matters are,

"War and peace; treaties and foreign relations generally.
"Army and navy.
"Commerce, foreign and domestic.
"Currency [coinage of money and regulation of its value].
"Copyright and patents.
"The postoffice and post roads.
"Taxation for the foregoing purposes, and for the general support of the government.

"The protection of citizens against injustice or discriminating legislation by any State."

The petitioner for citizenship who knows the foregoing facts and principles can take the oath of fealty to the Constitution with a degree of intelligence which is reasonable to require but which is wanting in too many cases.

OFFER WAS GENEROUS;
BUT OFFICER WAS WISE

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WAILUKU, January 17.—Several burglaries which have mystified the police during the past few weeks have been explained by the arrest of Manuel Rosa, a Porto Rican, by Policemen Gomes or Pannene. The latter found a plantation hand wearing a stolen watch, and on questioning him learned that he had bought it from Rosa.

When arrested, Rosa loudly proclaimed his innocence, but when a search of his house disclosed two more stolen watches hidden under the roof, he, it is said, admitted his guilt and said that he had thrown away a third watch and that it was lying in a cane field which the policeman with his prisoner were passing on the way to jail. Rosa blithely offered to go into the field and get the watch, but Gomes said he had read of that trick in a book, and besides the cane was very tall.

According to the police the evidence against Rosa is conclusive.

DOGS' RESTAURANT
WELL PATRONIZED

LONDON, January 4.—The proprietress of a Chelsea restaurant has established a dining room for dogs. While their mistresses are having luncheon or dinner the dogs are placed in another room in charge of a maid who feeds them with mutton bones and cooked beef.

A dog's dinner costs six cents and he is allowed to eat his fill of the food which suits him the best.

"I found," said the proprietress, "that many of my customers had their dogs at the same table and in some cases allowed them to eat from their plates on the floor.
"I am a dog lover myself, but I draw the line at eating from plates used by dogs. I therefore started a separate dining room for dogs, and both the dogs and their mistresses are delighted."

WOMAN IN LONDON
WANTS TO BE AN EMPRESS

LONDON, January 5.—Yet another woman claimant for a throne which is not going begging, "Princess Eugenie Paleologus," who is now in London, has sent an appeal to the Balkan Peace Conference delegates wherein she asserts she is "the hereditary Empress of Constantinople and hereditary 'rince' of the Aegean Isles."

She asks for "restoration to the throne of her Byzantine ancestors," and she is the only person whose descent is traceable from Constantine the Great down to Constantine Paleologus and is directly descended from John VII., Emperor of Constantinople.

As the only direct descendant of the former ruler of the Aegean Isles, she has documentary evidence to prove the isles are hers, and says if she is not made Empress of Constantinople, she ought to rule in the isles.

Street accidents in New York city in the year 1912 caused the deaths of 532 persons. Statistics made public by the National Highway Protective Society show that 230 of these victims were children, of whom 103 were run over by automobiles. Of the total deaths, 221 were due to automobiles, 134 to trolley cars and 177 to wagons. In the same period 2363 persons were injured. The deaths from these accidents in 1911 numbered 423. Ninety-one drivers of motor cars ran away after the accidents.

CURRENCY REFORM
INTERESTS WILSONExtra Session to Take Up Financial
Measures Along With
Tariff Revision.

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, January 5.—In recent days discussion has been diverted much to the revision of the banking and currency laws in a Democratic connection. President-elect Wilson favors such action, along with tariff revision. He has been sounding out New York bankers on the subject and only recently sent Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, to New York to talk with prominent financial men there about the subject. And if there is to be banking and currency reform at the extra session of congress, the work, as far as the senate is concerned, will center also upon this same finance committee and upon the five Democratic members just mentioned.

That legislation would be largely out of Representative Underwood's jurisdiction and he would have little to do with it. The house end of that is in the banking and currency committee, which, under Democrats and Republicans, has long been a turbulent committee given to wrangling. Last summer the house, rather reluctantly, gave the committee authorization, through a subcommittee, to conduct an investigation of the money trust. Representative Arsene P. Pujo, of Louisiana, chairman of banking and currency, was put at the head of this subcommittee and an exhaustive investigation, including many hearings, was conducted.

But this investigation has gradually been going to seed. The subcommittee was assisted by able counsel and started out ambitiously but was halted by the laws which deny access to the books of national banks. The senate refused to enact a law giving the special subcommittee visitatorial powers and it looks as though in the course of a few weeks this Pujo subcommittee would wind up its labors with a report which may yield considerable information but will nevertheless fall short of what was expected.

Another subcommittee, headed by Representative Carter Glass, of Virginia, was authorized at the same time to take up the legislative questions affecting banking and currency reform. Little notice was given that subcommittee till of late, when it has become quite active. This is credited in some part to the desire of President-elect Wilson for currency legislation. Chairman Glass was in consultation with William J. Bryan, when the latter visited Washington recently, and expects to conduct hearings and endeavor to frame a banking and currency bill that will meet with the approval of the committee and of congress. As Pujo was not reelected to congress, Glass will probably succeed him after March next as chairman of banking and currency and accordingly should be in a position to press a banking and currency bill.

Presumably the house at the extra session will not be long getting through with its tariff revision. It may happen that the tariff bill will be informally framed in the ways and means committee during the winter and be ready for report not long after the extra session assembles. The long wait will naturally be in the senate, where it takes time to handle such weighty matters as tariff revision. But in the meantime the house will have opportunity for other legislation and banking and currency bills can have consideration.

The prospect is that a banking and currency bill will have second place on the house calendar. But everything depends upon the ability of the Democrats to frame such a bill that will meet with anything like general approval. They are emphatically opposed to the Aldrich plan of banking and currency reform, which the monetary commission worked out after several years of careful investigation. The centralized organization, such as Senator Aldrich and his colleagues proposed, will never be accepted by the Democrats. They are, however, adopting many features that the Aldrich plan proposed and are trying to hit upon an arrangement that will get the sanction of the banking world.

These are but two matters likely to be undertaken at the extra session of congress. There is sentiment in favor of more. All the signs point to a long session, extending into August or September. It will be full of ginger. There should be much for the edification of the country as Democrats attempt to demonstrate whether they really have the capacity to run the government and to do the job well.

Mrs. Amelia Gayle Gorgas, mother of William C. Gorgas, health officer of the Panama Canal Zone, died in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in her eighty-seventh year. She was the widow of General Josiah Gorgas, chief of ordnance in the Confederate army.

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